A ROTARY ENGINE.

Wonderful Invention if the Claims of Its Patentees Are Borne Out.

MOSCA, Col., Dec. 27 .- The genius of Mr. James A. Goodner, assisted by Mr. James M. Chritton, both of Mosca, has given a great invention to the world. The Eureka rotary engine, for which pattent No. 537,179 was issued Dec. 15, is proving a mechanical wonder to all who see it. During its stay at Pueblo in October and November it was examined by expert machinists from many points in the West. The universal verdict was that it stood without a peer among rotaries, a triumph long sought but never before realized. The simplicity of its construction, economy of material and space; and the fact that it utilizes practically all the power in steam before releasing it make this invention one of the most remarkable of its kind known. A rotating valve or abutment is secured upon a shaft, A revolvable disk is placed upon a shaft lices of his country in important positions. below and parallel with the first and bear- | One of his brothers, Thomas, attained great ing a piston. These two rotate in unison, forming one engine. Any required number of the piston-bearing disks can be keyed upon the shaft, each added one greatly augmenting the power. The parts are so related that while one is receiving live steam the others are using it expansively, each piston taking live steam in its turn. The space occupied by a six horse-power rotary is 16 by 16 inches, twenty inches high. It will be fed by two half-inch steam pipes, turn 1,500 revolutions per minute, and weigh 150 pounds. The uses to which it can be put are without limit. From a peanut roaster to a Cunard liner it will till every went. The economizing of time, space and money will, through this invention, enlarge the use of steam power to an indefinite ex-

LILIUOKALANI.

Sketch of the Ex-Queen of Hawaii, Who Is Now at the Hub.

The following sketch of the ex-Queen of the Hawaiian Islands was written in 1891 Hon. G. D. Gilman, Newton, formerly of Honolulu, now Hawaiian consul to Bos-

By the death of King Kalagaua, his sister. Lilia Kamakacha Liliuokalani, became the sovereign of the Hawaiian Islands in 1890. It was on the sunny slope of one of these islands, Punawaina, looking out on the blue sea, that the new sovereign was born on the 2d of September, 1838. Her parents were of the old chiefs who came with the Kemehameina regime, and were of the nobles of the kingdom.

A peculiar custom used to prevail among the high chiefs which amounted almost to obligation. Prior to the birth of a child of high rank, some other person of equal position could claim the expected babe, and the report would not be denied. were not brought up by, nor considered as children of their natural parents. Liliuokalani was no exceptim to this after her birth she was taken to the lame Most fortunate for her, also, was the fact that by this adoption she came to be

fester sister to the Hon. Lady Pernice Pauah Bishop, the child of Pake and Kenia, one of the best and purest, most intelligent and accomplished of all the In 1842, when but four years of age, she entered what was then known as the Young Chiefs' School," at about the same time that Queen Emma joined it. This

Institution was started under the auspices | ceived the thanks of his government for his cial object of this select and home school was to prepare the young chiefs, by careful training and watchful oversight in morals, character and religion, for the gh positions they were, in all probability, to occupy as the future rulers of the country. The government soon saw great benefit to be derived from this ciency. Out of the fourteen in the school in 1842 the ex-Queen is the only one now liv-Queens from among the scholars. It was at this school that her ex-majesty

met a young American, who was a day dars, and who in later years became her husband. Her marriage took place Sept. 16, 1862, when she was united to J. O. Dominis, who, having enjoyed the companionmates, was later called by them, as they severally came into power, to important in the state and council of the sland kingdom. Lilinokalani was the elder is now the only one living. She has evienced a disposition to command and a eapability for assuming the high positions which have fallen to her, and when the King, her brother, made the tour of the world several years since she was proclaimed regent and showed very plainly that she could hold the reins of power and

guide the affairs of state. When King Kalakaua left the islands on died in February, 1891, she was proclaimed regent and came to the duties and responsibilities with an apparent ability to act the sovereign. Not acquainted with the obligations of the position, with a commanding presence and grace of manner, her ex-majesty possesses the amiable traits of her race and characteristics of her people, and at the same time retains the dignity of her hereditary

She has a ready command of the Eng-lish language and is interesting and intelligent in conversation. She is fond of music and has composed several popular airs, the music to the hational hymn, and has done much for the musical education of her young countrywomen.

In 1887 the ex-Queen, with her sister-inlaw, the wife of the late King, visited Boston on their way to attend the celebration of the jubilee of Queen Victoria, and the asant impression she made is well remembered. She evinced an intelligent interest in social and educational matters. She attended the Park-street Church, where the first church for the Hawaiian Islands was organized, and she received most graciously a visit from a delegation from the prudential committee of the merican board. The royal visitors recognized the work that had been done by that poard at the islands in former years, and expressed their high appreciation of its real

While she was princess, Liliuokalani was uite closely identified with the old mission Church of Kawaiiahao at Honolulu-the state church, if such there were-where royal marriages and funeral services have taken place. Aside from her efforts in developing the love of church music among the young, she has been active in educational interests and in mission work among her own sex.

Scandalous Ramors.

Chicago Chronicle. The scandals at Washington connected with Cuban subjects are so numerous and follow each other so rapidly that it is use-less to try to keep track of the entire grotesque procession. The latest refer to the solemn and elaborate report on beiliger-ency and recognition presented by John Sherman's foreign affairs committee in the Senate the 22d day of the present month. It is alleged on good authority that the report was not written by any member, secretary or other employe of the committee. It was prepared by Henry Adams and William H. Phillips, a couple of enterprising Washington lawyers in the employ of the Junto. It was handed to Senstor Don Cameron, who presented it in typewritten form to the committee with as dent self-possession as if he had

The further almost incredible allegation made that Cameron had not even read document himself when he presented it as his "report;" that he simply vouched that it embodied the general views of the committee; that it was not read in the aring of the committee, and that it went to the Senate in such a way that not a single member of the committee could have explained its purport or defended its lan-

It is also a matter of notoriety that the pro-Cuban senators were speculating in ugar trust stocks while they were holding to consider the subject of Cuban recognition and that they gave tips to other speculators under which the stock was bought and sold in scalping deals. nfortunately there is not much doubt of the truth of these disgraceful state-

GEN. J. M. READ

AN EMINENT DIPLOMATE WHO DID MUCH FOR HIS COUNTRY.

All His Ancestors for Several Generations Distinguished in the History of the New World.

PARIS. Dec. 27 .- General John Meredith Read, diplomate, died here this morning.

John Meredith Read was born in Philadelphia, Feb. 21, 1837, and he came from a family distinguished in the history of his country. His great-grandfather, John Read, was the son of a rich English gentleman and was born in Dublin, in 1688. He came to America early in the next century, founded Charlestown, Md., and was instrumental in establishing many important industries in Maryland and Delaware. He filled several important offices and died with an honored name, in 1756, His son George was born in Cecil county. Maryland, in 1733. He was one of the two statesmen, and the only Southern one, that signed the three great state papers that underlie the foundations of our government-the original petition to the King from the first Continental Congress, the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution of the United States. He was twice elected to the United States Senate; in fact, it may be said his whole life, which ended in 1798, was spent in the servdistinction as a naval officer and was the first to be given the rank of commodore in command of an American fleet. He discovered part of the Caroline group of islands, but, through some official blunder: the rights of this government were never asserted and the islands were taken by Spain. Thomas Read was born in 1740, and died in 1788. Another brother, James, who was born in 1743, and died Dec. 21, 1822, attained distinction as a soldier and was made colonel for gallant services at the battles of Trenton, Princeton, Brandywine and Germantown. George Read's son, John, was bern in 1769, and died in 1854. He was eminent as a lawyer, banker, author John, was a jurist of renown and the author of numerous published addresses and opinions. He was also prominent in politics and received several votes for the presidential nomination at the Chicago convention, which nominated Abraham Lincoln, All his personal influence, however, was exerted in favor of Lincoln, who was one of Read's warmest friends. His death took place in Philadelphia, Nov. 29, 1874. John M. Read, the subject of this sketch, like his father, John M., also studied law. He received his education at a military school and at Brown, where he received the degree of A. M., in 1856, and was graduated at the Albany Law School in 1859, studied international law in Europe, was admitted to the bar in Philadelphia and afterward removed to Albany, N. Y. He was adjutant general of New York 1860-66. He was one of the originators of the "Wide Awake" political clubs in 1860. He was chairman in April of the same year of the committee to draft a bill in be-

half of New York State, appropriating Hungary and will go to the United States \$300,000 for the purchase of arms and equip- in the spring. ments, and he subsequently received the Thus most of the children born to chiefs I thanks of the War Department for his ability and zeal in organizing, equipping and forwarding troops. He was first United States consul general for France and Algeria, 1869-70 and 1870-72, and acting consul general during the Franco-German war. of Paki and Kenia and adonced by them After the war he was appointed by General and reared as their own daughter. Her De Cissey, minister of war, to formally foster parents were of the noblest blood of preside over a commission to examine into the aucient kings, and the little one was the desirability of teaching the English language to the French troops. In 1873 he was appointed United States minister resident in Greece. During the Russo-Turkish war he discovered that only one port in Russia was still open, and he pointed to Secretary Evarts the advantages that would accure to the commerce of the United States were a grain fleet dispatched from New York to that port. The event justified his judgment. since the exports of cereals from the United States showed an increase within a year of \$73,000,000. While minister to Greece he re-

of the mission of the American board, in effectual protection of American persons charge of Mr. and Mrs. Cooke. The spe- and interests in the dangerous crisis of Soon afterward Congress, from motives of economy, refused the appropriation for the legation at Athens and General Read, believing that the time was too critical to withdraw the mission, carried it on at his individual expense until his resignation, Sept. 23, 1879. In 1881 when, owing in part to his efforts, after his resignation, the territory that had been adjudged to carrying it on, and with increased effi- Greece had been finally transferred, King George created him a knight of the Grand Cross of the Order of the Redeemer, the ing. There have been four Kings and two highest dignity in the gift of the Greek government. General Read was president of the Social Science Congress at Albany N. Y., in 1868, and vice president of the one of about the same age as the other at Plymouth, England, in 1872. He was the author of an "Historical Inquiry Concern-

ing Henry Hudson," which first threw light

upon his origin, and the sources of the ideas of the navigator. Prof. Emil Heinrich Du Bois-Reymond BERLIN, Dec. 28.-Prof. Emil Heinrich Du Bois-Raymond, M. D., F. R. S., is dead of the two sisters of the late king, and He was a member and perpetual secretary of the Royal Academy of Sciences at Berlin, professor in ordinary of physiology in the University of Berlin and director of the Physiclogical Institute. He was born in Berlin in 1818.

Sir John Brown. SHEFFIELD, England, Dec. 27.-Sir John Brown, founder of the Sheffield steel firm, his late and last visit to California, where | is dead. He was born in 1816, was mayor of Sheffield in 1862-3, and master cutler there in 1865-6. He held various local officers and was formerly proprietor of the Atlas steel

and iron works. Charles W. Hoffman, LL. D. FREDERICK, Md., Dec. 28.-Charles W. | the tribunal. This statement created a Hoffman, LL. D., librarian of the United States Supreme Court since 1873, died at his home in this city to-day of pneumonia. He

was sixty-seven years of age, unmarried and leaves an estate worth nearly \$100,000. Charles B. Parrish. PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 27.-Charles B. Parrish, one of the oldest and wealthiest coal operators in Philadelphia, died sudden-

ly to-night at the Hotel Stenton in this found. WHAT THE STARS SAY.

Amazing Things to Take Place in 1897 According to Astrologers. Boston Transcript.

It looks as if there were trouble ahead SWAPPED WITH A KING for almost everyone, but especially for the "Zadkiel's Almanac" and "Raphael's Pro- Philadelphia Brewer Trades Horses phetic Messenger." Both of these books are published in London, and they tell some astonishing things about what is likely to happen next year. Neither Mr. Raphael nor Mr. Zadkiel prints his full name in the front of his book, but apparently both of the gentlemen are pretty well known over there, for Mr. Raphael mentions in a casual way that he is the greatest astrologer of the nineteenth century, and Mr. Zadkiel talks in the most autocratic manner about the almost criminal negligence of England's prime minister in regard to the warnings which have been given him in Mr. Zackiel's valuable publication. Mr. Zadkiel says in effect that he clearly prophesied the trouble which was to come up between England and the United States more than a year before it happened, but that, in spite of all this. Salisbury went fooling around writing letters and employing diplomacy, when he might have known how it was all coming out simply by consulting the almanac. This hurt Mr. Zadkiel's feelings, and he says that now he will simply prophesy what is coming, and if Salisbuury don't want to kn w about it, he needn't. Mr. Zadkiel washes his hands of him forthwith, and he may flounder along with his old diplomacy

in the best way possible. Things will be serious enough in England, according to both Mr. Zadkiel and Mr. sented Mr. Betz with two Arabian stallions Raphael. In the first place there will be a and they are still living on his farm at great deal of discord in Parliament, discontent in the army and fires, murders and suicides in London. Think of that-fires, Betz, and the latter being agreeable, it was murders and suicides! There will be wars and rumors of wars, constant trouble among the colonies, and treachery on the | bles at Stuttgart, while the king is to send part of the other powers. There will be two colts from his stud in return. "It is much sickness and death, and also a contin- an even swap," said Mr. Betz. ual succession of "strange and unprece-dented troubles." Mr. Raphael, who makes this last prediction, does not state the nature of these troubles, although doubtless he could tell if he chose to. The Czar of Russia, however, is the person who is going to have the hardest time this year, and if he is going to get out of it with a whole skin he should sleep with copies of the Messenge: and the Almanac under his pillow, and never go out of the house without partly covered by insurance.

Nihilists will keep his majesty on the jump all through the year. He will also be in danger through sickness. The Sultan also will have a hard time, and Mr. Zadkiel says that he will go out of the ruling business on June 21, 1897. This will not end the troubles there, however, for in July the fact that Mars and Jupiter are in conjunction in the sign of Virgo "will incite the Moslem to deeds of cruelty and oppression although it is not explained why a little thing like that should cause such a display of ill temper on the part of the Turks. Germany and Austria will be kept busy throughout the year, as there will be danger of warfare all the time. In these countries, as well as in Russia, the lives of the rulers will be in constant danger through prevalent and daring.

the attacks of Anarchists, who will be very The United States will have a comparatively uneventful year. There will cheating, fraud and peculation in connection with the treasury, violent deaths and murders will be rife, there will be a panic in the stock market, deaths of many great men, the President will be in a fix, and thwarted by powerful men, and will be severely attacked by the press, a large ocean steamer will be sunk, and there will be riots and earthquakes, but nothing really worth noticing. Perhaps the most remarkable instance of the accuracy to which the astrology busi-

ness has been brought is found in the prediction that there will be strife and bloodshed in Cuba. No one not in direct communication with the heavenly bodies could ever have imagined this. There will be an appalling and destructive earthquake in Venezuela, and also a scarcity of food, rapine, slaughter and a great epidemic. Both books give careful instructions to individuals as to what to do and what not do, and the times of particular danger or good fortune. Mr. Raphael in his book prints an almanac giving minute instructtions for every day of the year, but the man who follows this almanac will have to be a pretty lively fellow, as the programme laid out for him is an elaborate one, and it certainly seems as if there were altogether too much to do on some of the mays. On the 1st of July, for instance, the man who wishes to follow the guidance of the stars should court, marry, deal, ask favors, hire servants and push his business,

ERRING AMERICAN

and should do it all before noon.

PRINCESS OF CHIMAY AND CARAMAN STILL WITH HER GYPSY.

Love in a Mud Hut on Christmas Eve -No Obstacle to a Divorce-General Foreign News.

LONDON, Dec. 27 .- The Brussels correspondent of the Chronicle learns that there will be no legal obstacles to the pronouncement of the divorce in the case against the Princess of Chimay and Caraman, formerly Miss Clara Ward, of Detroit, who eloped with a Hungarian gypsy musician.

According to a Vienna dispatch the Princess of Chimay and Caramen spent Christmas eve in the mud hut of her future parents-in law-in the suburb of Stuhlweissenburg. She has presented them on Friday. They will spend the winter in

SUMMARILY EXECUTED: Corean Reported to Have Been Put to

Death Without Trial. SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 27 .- The steamship Peru arrived to-night from Hong-Kong and Yokohama. Although these ports have been declared infected the steamer was not quarantined on her arrival here, as she had a clean bill of health. The Peru brings the shot that will probably end Moore's life following Oriental news:

One of the Coreans who was recently arrested at Seoul on the charge of attempting to restore the king to the palace from the Russian legation, where his majesty is now seeking shelter, is reported to have been executed without trial. The China Gazette states that a severe famine prevails in Chuan-Tung, Szechuen province, owing to the disastrous floods

which ruined the crops. There has been immense loss of life from landslides in the Yokohama merchants have applied to the government for charters for two new steamship lines, one to run from Hong-Kong to San Francisco and the other between Yokohama and San Francisco via Honolulu and Vancouver. A Chinese paper states that the Crown Prince of Corea recently attempted to poison himself, but was prevented from do-

Socialists Airing Scandals.

LONDON, Dec. 27 .- A Daily Mail's Brussels dispatch says that in the Chamber on Friday on the vote on the civil list of the Count of Flanders. M. Valderveide complained that the count employed German keepers and beaters on his Hertogenwald shooting park. This led to a general Socialist attack on the Count of Flanders's private life, and a scene of uproar The president of the chamber was obliged to suspend the sitting. The Mail's correspondent adds: "The Socialists threatened to return to the charge another day and to include the subject of 'Cleopatra the Second,' the allusion showing that they are aiming also at royalty." The allusion is to

dancing girls in Paris. Mme. Stambuloff's Sensation. SOFIA, Bulgaria, Dec. 27.-Mme. Stambuloff, the widow of the murdered expremier, made a short and impassioned speech to-day before the tribunal which had been trying the men charged with assassinating M.Stambuloff. She declared that the prisoners in the court were innocent, and that the real assassins were known to

Fighting in Bechuanaland. POKWANI CAMP, Bechuanaland, Dec. 27.—There has been stiff fighting since noon and the rebel position has been taken. The principal stadt is in flames. The natives lost heavily, but are still fighting in the hills. No casualities have occurred among the whites. The bodies of those whites murdered in recent disturbances have been

Gold Scheme Abandoned. LONDON, Dec. 27 .- A St. Petersburg correspondent of the Daily Telegraph says: "The scheme of M. De Witte to introduce a gold currency has been shelved."

with Wurtemburg's Ruler.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 27 .- John F. Betz. the famous brewer, has just returned to this city from his seventh trip abroad, and has many interesting experiences to relate, While away Mr. Betz had an interview with the Pope, and also engaged in a "hoss trade" with royalty. Speaking of his experience, Mr. Betz said: "This was my second audience with His Holiness, and he recalled our former meeting and also the fact that he was just of age when I was born. I did not give His Holiness a large sum of money, as has been stated, but I did present him with a chair which had been ordered for him by a princess, but for some reason or other the latter had left it where she had ordered it made. I kissed the Pope's ring, and he gave me his bless-The next day ... e sent me a silver medal, bearing his likeness and a Latin in-

Stuttgart Mr. Betz had an interview with King William II of Wurtemberg. Some time ago, while abroad, King Charles, the predecessor of King William, had pre-Betzwood. King William expressed a great derire to make a horse trade with Mr. arranged that Mr. Betz is to send two of his American-bred colts to the king's sta-

Losses by Fire.

POTTSDAM, N. Y., Dec. 27 .- The Windsor Hotel, four saloons, two clothing stores. three restaurants, one grocery store, two livery stables and two barber shops, composing a large portion of the business sec-tion of this town, were destroyed by fire to-day. The damage is estimated at \$100,000.

his scepter or some other weapon of defense. There will be a great insuspection in Russia, and a struggle for reform and liber- ty on the part of the people, There will be Company and a four-story frame building the parties which were given occasionally in the dining hall, Grant had small part. I never knew Grant to attend a party. I don't suppose in all his first year he entered a private house."

much danger and effusion of blood, and the used by Welz & Zerwick, brewers, as a indications are that the machinations of the storage house, in Brooklyn. Total loss, \$95,-000, well covered by insurance.

AMESBURY. Mass., Dec. 27,-the postblock was badly damaged by fire to The loss on the building and on property of the various occupants will amount to \$60,000. Insurance about \$40,000. The fire probably caught near the boiler in the base-

TARIFF HEARINGS

Ways and Means Committee Ready to Begin Work To-Day.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28.-Formal work on the new tariff bill will be begun by the ways and means committee Monday, when the first of the series of hearings which are to extend over twelve days will be held. Judged by the amount of correspondence which has come to the committee on the subject, there is a more widespread interest in the forthcoming bill than has attached to any other revision of the tariff, and the number of business men who desire to appear before the committee is unusually great. The programme arranged by Chairman Dingley and his colleagues contemplates sessions from 10 to 4 o'clock. To hear all the interests which will be on the ground, with one or two schedules of the bill to be covered each day, the representatives of every interest will be obliged to condense their statements. No allotment of time has been made in advance to any applicant, but on each day the committee will arrange a programme based on the number who appear to speak. Instead of listening to each member of the various delegations. the committee will avoid repetitions by asking every delegation to select a spokesman to present its views. Several labor organizations have signified their intention to make arguments before the committee in the interest of protection for the industries in which they are workers. In addition there will be representatives of various commercial bodies, as well as the usual delegations of manuafcturers, producers of raw material and importers. The statements orally to the committee, as well as the more valuable of the written statements submitted, will be printed. After the hearings to outsiders it is probable that government officials, particularly the appraisers, will be called on for assistance, and expert testimony from other quarters may be asked.

"LIL" SLEIGHRIDING.

Hawnii's Ex-Queen Braves the Cold and Enjoys a New Sensation.

BOSTON, Dec. 27.-Her majesty, Queen She did not attend church, but spent the forenoon in her rooms at the Parker suite were driven to Brooklyne to lunch with Mr. and Mrs. Lee. Mr. George W. Armstrong invited the ex-Queen to started-two sleighs full-and notwithstanging the severity of the weather the ex-Queen did not suffer from the cold. Her Sandwich Island attendants, however, were not so fortunate. The ex-Queen has no definite plans as yet as to the length of her stay in this city and vicinity.

THREE MINERS SHOT.

One the Victim of a Revolver Shot Fired by a Dying Man.

WHEELING, W. Va., Dec. 27.-During a was instantly killed and his brother Richard died a few moments later. Both were Moore was also shot in the head by Richard Legg while the latter was dying from his own wound. Legg had been shot through the lungs, but summoned strength enough to pull his revolver and fire the

WARMER AND FAIR.

Predictions and Observations of the Local Weather Bureau.

Forecasts for Indianapolis and vicinity for the twenty-four hours ending 11 p. m., Dec. 23-Warmer; sair weather on Monday. General conditions yesterday-High atmospheric pressure continued except in the Northwest, where a low barometric area is approaching. Warmer, fair weather prevailed except in western Texas, where rain has commenced to fall.

FORECAST FOR THREE STATES. WASHINGTON, Dec. 27 -- For Indiana. Ohio and Illinois-Generally fair warmer Monday; fresh and brisk easterly to southerly winds.

Sunday's Local Observations. Bar, Ther. R.H. Wind. Wea, Prec.

7 a. m. .30.65 34 58 N'east Cloudy 7 p. m. .30.68 35 65 S'east Clear. Clear. 0.00 Maximum temperature, 40; minimum temperature, 32. Following is a comparative statement of

the temperature and precipitation Dec. 27: Departure from normal. Total departure since Dec. 1..... *33 -1.67 *Plus. C. F. R. WAPPENHANS, Local Forecast Official.

Yesterday's Temperatures. 7 a. m. Max. 7 p. m. Bismarck, N. D...... Buffalo, N. Y..... Calgary, N. W. T..... airo, III Cheyenne, Wyo 41 Chicago, Ill 32 Concordia, Kan 30 Davenport, Ia 28 Des Moines, Ia 18 Dodge City, Kan 42 Galveston, Tex Helena, Mont
Jacksonville, Fla
Kansas City, Mo 26 Little Rock, Ark 30 Marquette, Mich Memphis, Tenn 30 Nashville, Tenn 26 New Orleans, La New York North Platte, Neb 26 Oklahoma, O. T...... 42 Omaha, Neb 28 Salt Lake City, Utah.... 42 St. Louis, Mo 34

Springfield, Mo 28 Vicksburg, Miss Washington, D. C...... The Toys. My little son, who look'd from thoughtful eyes, And moved and spoke in quite grown-up wise, Having my law the seventh time disobey'd, struck him, and dismiss'd With hard words and unkiss'd-His mother, who was patient, being dead. Then, fearing lest his grief should hinder sleep, I visited his bed. But found him slumbering deep. With darken'd eyelids, and their lashes yet From his late sobbing wet. And I, with moan, Kissing away his tears, left others of my own; on a table drawn beside his head. He had put, within his reach A box of counters and a red-vein'd stone, ece of glass abraded by the beach, And six or seven shells. A bottle of bluebells. And two French copper coins, ranged there with careful art

To God. I went and said: Ah, when at last we lie with tranced breath. Not vexing Thee in death, And Thou rememberest of what toys How weakly understood Thy great commanded good, Then, fatherly, not less Than I whom Thou hast molded from the clay, Thou'lt leave Thy wrath, and say: "I will be sorry for their chi'dishness." -Coventry Patmore.

To comfort his sad heart.

So when that night I prayed

Grant as a West Point Cadet. McClure's Magazine for January. "I remember Grant well," says Gen. D. Frost. "He was a small fellow, active and muscular. His hair was of a reddish brown, and his eyes gray-blue. We all liked him, and he took rank soon as a good mathematician and engineer, and a capital

horseman. He had no bad habits whatever, and was a great favorite, though not a brilliant fellow. "He couldn't or wouldn't dance. He had no facility in conversation with the ladiesa total absence of elegance-and naturally showed off badly in contrast with the young Southern men, who prided them-selves in being finished in the ways of the world. Socially the Southern men led. At the parties which were given occasionally

WHO SANTA CLAUS WAS

THE PATRON OF CHILDREN AND IM-PECUNIOUS LOVERS.

An Account of the Real St. Nicholas Who Died More than Fifteen Hundred Years Ago.

Pall Mall Gazette. According to an old Russian superstition on one night in the year wolves lay aside all their evil propensities and conduct themselves in quite a Christian-like fash-From sunset on the 6th of December until sunrise the next morning they indulge in none of their usual reprehensible practices; no matter how hungry they may be, nothing would induce them

steal even a tender young fowl. On these occasions they meet together in great companies and spend the whole night in meditation, all who wish passing through their midst the while unhurt, even though they step on their tails. And this is a token, it seems, of the awe and reverence even wolves feel for St. Nicholas, whose fete day it is.

Of all the saints in the calendar, St. Nicholas is certainly by far the most popular. Not only has he had more churches built in his honor, but he receives year by year more little personal offerings alike from rich and poor, cld and young. The walls of his great cathedral at St. Nicholas de Port, in Lorraine, are covered with ex-veto tablets, and in former days his statue there was always hung with precious stones.

The town of St. Nicholas de Port owes its very existence to the saint, or, rather, to the saint's little finger. For a certain great Baron, Albert de Varangeville, when he returned from the Crusades, brought with him this finger bone, which had been given to him at Myra, and built a little chapel for it near his own castle. Then of volunteers, brevet major general a few the fields on horseback and stretching out rumors of miracles soon spread abroad and pilgrims began to resort to the chapel in such numbers that a flourishing town speedily sprang up around it. DISTINGUISHED VISITORS.

All through the middle ages St. Nicholas visitors; our own Queen Margaret of An- friends in any court. jou made a solemn pilgrimage there when luck seemed against her, and so did many of the French kings, Henri Quatre and torians have been able to cover that impor-Louis Quartorze among others, and every pilgrim took with him, of course, a present go for a sleighride, and she very giadly ac- for the saint. Some went to plead for cepted the invitation. After lunch the party curses on their enemies, others for blessings on themselves; exalted personages prayed perhaps for crowns, or heirs to intented themselves with asking for lovers. To these latter suppliants the saint has always lent a ready ear, if the old chron-iclers are to be believed; and it is open to the whole world to put their truth to the test. For before his statue at St. Nicholas de Port is a stone on which whoever kneels and prays in faith will make a happy marriage within the year, we are solemnly as-

> Minor, when he first began to take unhappy lovers under his special protection. chanced that he had as neighbor a nobleman who had fallen into such poverty that he had no money wherewith to provide doweries for his three beautiful daughters, who were thus condemned to spinsterhood, as no dowery no husband was the order of the day in those parts. The saint, touched with pity for their hard fate, sent to their father secretly enough money to render all the three eligides parties, whereupon they promptly married, and the saint-why or wherefore history does not explain-betook himself straight into a monastery. There he re-mained until he was forced sorely against his will, to become Bishop of Myria. As bishop, one of the chief duties to which he devoted himself was trying to make the course of true love run smoothly. All the young men and women in the drocese knew they could count on him as an advocate if parents proved hard and worldly, and much of his great wealth was spent in providing

impecunious couples with the means on Not that St. Nicholas's sympathy was by any means limited to lovers; on the contrary, he included among his proteges the most diverse personages; they formed quite a motly crowd, indeed, one which any other saint would perhaps have thought twice before owning. Schoolboys and travelers, sailors and prisoners, small tradesmen and children, are under his peculiar protection, as well as all sorts of human odds and

Many strange legends have gathered around the name of St. Nicholas, but the strangest of them all is that which tells how he became the patron of schoolboys, And a ghastly little tale it is. A pork butcher-there were pork butchers. seems, even in those days-was sitting one night in his shop when three little boys who had lost their way appeared at the door and begged for a night's shelter.

CHOPPED OFF THEIR HEADS. The man welcomed them quite kindly, gave them some supper and a bed, but no sooner were they well asleep that he Total departure since Jan. 1.... *560 -2.90 chopped off their heads; for his supply of sausage meat had run short that morning. Just as he had finished packing their little bodies away in the brine, St. Nicholas knocked at the door and asked for food and lodging. He wished to sup, he said, on the three little boys who were in the brine tub. The butcher, conscious-stricken, his own dispositions and to use his own gomery was among the eldest. fession; whereupon the saint restored the small boys to life there and then, and became the guardian of them and all their

> Although the most kindly and charitable of men. St. Nicholas had a temper, and once gave a very conclusive proof of the fact, in the presence of 300 bishops, too, It was at the great Nicean Council, which was summoned for the purpose of putting Arius the heretic to shame. This Arius, in personages with such scant reverence that the saint lost all patience, and, springing to his feet, boxed his ears soundly. was general consternation; the 300 bishops safe conduct signed and sealed by the Emperor Constantine himself. St. Nicholas, however, held his ground firmly; what he had done he had done, he declared, with the full permission of the powers on high. After that there was, of course, nothing more to be said about the matter. The Arians, however, paid him out later, for they hunted up all his writings and burned them. Not a single line of all the volumes he wrote is extant. St. Nicholas was always on the most friendly terms with the Emperor Constantine, whom he used to visit at Constantinople. On one occasion, we are assured, he appeared to the Emperor in a dream; for,

as traveling was slow in those days, and there were no telegrams, this was the only means by which he could prevent his putand whose lives the saint had seved when they were already on the scaffold. They had been sent to Constantinople, and again condemned. The news of their danger reached the ecution. It was too late then to save them by human means; he was forced, therefore, to have recourse to a miracle. That night he appeared to the Emperor in a vision. and made known the true state of the case, with the result that the three officers were

their stead.

During his later days St. Nicholas was the most influential personage in Asia Minor. No one ventured to run counter to his wishes, for he was idolized by the good. while the had entertained for him a most wholesome fear. At his request the people of Myra razed to the ground the famous temple of Diana of which they were so proud. He seems, indeed, to have played for years the part of a beneficient despot in these regions. Whatever went wrong, the people always looked to him to set it right, and when famines came it was he who must find corn. Once during his absence there was a great riot in Myra, but the moment he appeared in the town arms were thrown down, and he was greeted with enthusiasm. He died

on Dec. 6, 330, at the age of eighty. Spurious Small Coins.

Deputy United States Marshal C. P. Taylor returned yesterday from Anderson, having in custody Oliver Justice and M. V. Holsinger, charged with counterfeiting. Recently the town of Middletown and the suburbs of Anderson have been flooded with poor counterfeits of the silver quarter and half dollar. The Anderson police finaliy arrested these two men, and found a small quantity of the spurious coin in their possession. They live at Middletown, and have been identified by several people as the men who pased the counterfeit. When conspicuously adjusted.

their room was searched two large trunks identified as having been stolen during a recent large fire at Anderson.

GENERAL MILES'S BOOK His Personal Recollections of Wars with Western Indians.

"The Personal Recollections of General Nelson A. Miles," a book of 600 pages, liberally illustrated, is sure to be widely read because, more fully than any other book, it is a history of the war with the Indians in the West from early in the century until the end of such wars during the Harrison administration, when the last of the chieftains who would not be "agency Indians" were either killed or captured.

General Miles, now at the head of the army, has had a wonderful career. When the war for the Union broke out he was a | than this little city, situated amid the rapclerk in a large dry goods house in Boston. idly retiring forests of the great Mississippl He was born with a military instinct; when delta country. Ethnologically speaking, the a clerk he devoted much of his spare time | ratio of 16 to 1, which has in the world to the study of military books. For months previous to the attack on Sumter he and in this community a real and standing aphis associates received military instruction | plication, for it indicates with precision from an old French colonel. Soon after the the ratio of the races. Situated on the Illiwar broke out Miles left the commercial nois Central railway, south of Memphis 100 house and set to recruiting a company. He put his \$2,500 into it and borrowed more. He did much to recruit the company, was of I. F. Montgomery, one of the prominent made its captain and was mustered into the | colored men of America, who has a remark-United States service as such. As he was able history. He is the son of one of the not twenty-one years of age, Governor An- favorite and life-long servants of the late drew reconsidered his action and compelled | Jefferson Davis, President of the Southern the young man to accept commission as | Confederacy, with whose family the history first lieutenant in the Wilson regiment. He of his own is entwined according to those gives no portrait of Governor Andrew. relations, often tender, and even filial, that Soon after entering the service he was detailed for staff duty and soon became the ers and their servants. adjutant general of the brigade. In May, 1862, on recommendation of General Barlow, colonel of the regiment. General Miles months later, and major general before the war closed. He was three times wounded during the war, twice severely. When the volunteer armies were disbanded at the colonel of the Twelfth United States Infantry. General Miles won tions, since in the early days he had no Comparatively a small portion of the large book is devoted to the war for the Uni-

the author wisely assuming that other histant period more fully than he could have done. Consequently, the larger part of the book is devoted to the campaigns against the Indians, of which no officer saw more or performed a more conspicuous part From the spring of 1869 until the fail o 1890, a period of twenty-two years, he period he saw an empire rise out of the wilderness General Miles, in the earlier chapters

gives a brief account of the explorations beyond the Missouri in early years, and of the Indian wars of the times of Teeumseh He even devotes a chapter to the prehistoric man. But, while General Miles was an Indian campaigner for twenty years, he declares with much warmth that the general policy of the whites and of our gov-St. Nicholas was only twenty, the handernment toward the Indians has been one omest and richest young man in all Asia of injustice-a succession of broken pledges -taking from him now the lands which had been declared his by the most sacred compact. General Miles, as a champion of the red man, quotes authors to prove that his nature has been entirely changed by contact with the white man and the wrongs inflicted upon them. General Miles does not claim that the Indian was ever a civilized man, but he shows that when he was first met by the white man he was not a sav-

> The title of the book is somewhat mis leading. It is more than the personal recollections of General Miles. It is a book of observation and discussion as well as of recollection-a survey of the whole Indian conflict, and in a general sense, a history of the events which, in the twenty-odd years he was in the army west of the Missouri, turned a vast area of territory from the roaming-ground of savage tribes to civilized states. Yet the story of all the campaigns is fully told, and by one who was there, and consequently told as it cannot be told by one who was not an observe and an actor. The reader is made familia with the Indians and their leaders, and is led to admire the dauntless courage of the regulars who became Indian fighters. All of the battles are portrayed, the terrible marches under the burning heats of summer, when brave men, in their desperation opened their own veins that the blood therefrom might moisten their swollen tongue or in the no less terrible winters, when the mercury in the ordinary thermometers congealed and the spirit-glass showed a temperature of 60 degrees below zero. Incidents of personal heroism on the part of men and officers abound, and high tributes are paid by name to both. One of the features of the book which will attract as much interest as any is his defense of General Custer. It has been

> told and repeated that General Custer and and by one of those dark and cruel days his five companies were sacrificed by the came. The black boy went with his master his five companies were sacrificed by the rashness of the leader. General Miles denies this, and he makes the denial after having visited the ground. General Custer led the advance. Behind him, and near enough, if the infantry had come to his rescue when the fight began, was a force of seven companies. Indians who were there have told General Miles that if the reserve had come up they would have lad, and thus recognizing his precocity and abandoned the fight. It did not come up, spirit, gave him greater opportunity to but, on the other hand, fell back, leaving the dauntless Custer and his devoted band to fight until every man was killed. He shows that General Custer did not disobey orders, because he had instructions from | mitted to marry, and a family was the rehis superior officer, General Terry, to make | sult, of which the present Mr. J. T. Montafter a battle was begun because he acted upon the assumption that the larger force, four miles away, under Reno, would come by from his father.

to his assistance. As a whole the book is the only full and after nearly twenty years, ended in the had occurred, near Natchez, to his old subjection of the Indians. The style is favorite servants, the Montgomerys, and simple, the language that of a man telling of matters which come under his personal observation. The text is copiously illusthe course of his defense, spoke of sacred | trated with portraits of the leading characters, both in the civil and Indian wars, and spirited illustrations of battle and other scenes connected with the subjugation of the Indians. The book is sold exclusive'y stood agast, for Arius had in his pocket a by subscription. Joseph E. Haskell, of this life of the great ex-Confederate. As a dithe State. He is already canvassing the city for subscribers.

PERSONAL AND SOCIETY.

Miss Mary Grace Armstrong, of Camden, will come to-day to be the guest of Mrs. John C. Dean for a week. Mrs. W. H. Griffith, of North Delaware street, will not receive Friday, as formerly | finest diction I have ever heard in private announced. Mrs. D. C. Griffith, of Central conversation, and after a moment's reavenue, will receive informally for Miss Elsie Griffith, of Evanston.

Referring to the forthcoming ball of the Pachelors and Benedicts it has been erroneously stated that the programme banting to death three innocent men. They ner contained a figure in oil done by Wenwere officers who had been condemned in zel. of New York. The silk banner contains Asia Minor on a false charge of treason, a figure in water colors by Edward Mason, of this city.

DOUBLE WEDDING.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. COLUMBUS, Ind., Dec. 27 .- A double wed- former territ saint only the very night before their ex- ding occurred at the home of Rev. Conner, near Walesboro, Thursday, The contracting parties were Jesse Heagy, son of Hon. D. W. Heagy, a prominent politician and farmer, to Miss Della Hardin, daughter of David Hardin, and Frank Hardin to Miss Mary A. delivered and their false accuser hanged in Carmichael, daughter of Dr. Carmichael, A reception and Christmas dinner was tendered the guests.

THOMAS-ABBOTT.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. HARTFORD CITY, Ind., Dec. 27.-Miss Henriette Abbott, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Abbott, of South High street, was married Christmas eve at Little Rock, Ark. to Harry W. Thomas, of that city. The bride is one of the best known society women of this city. They will reside at Little Rock.

A Show Case Robbed.

Last night the outside case in front of the hat store at 23 West Washington street was broken open. The small padlock was pried off. The case contained umbrellas and gloves, and it is not known how much goods was taken. Merchant Policeman Clary discovered the loss at midnight. Waiter White, colored, was arrested shortly afterward by Sergeant Kruger and slated for loltering. He was hanging about the neighborhood at the time. He says he belongs in Lebanon.

Not So Aggressive. Philadelphia Press. Spain still carries a chip on her shoul-

der, but it isn't as large as it/ was nor so

WHERE NEGROES THRIVE

COLORED MEN SUCCESSFUL IN THE MISSISSIPPI DELTA.

Remarkable History of I. E. Montgomery, One of the Late Jefferson Da-

Mound Bay (Mich.) Letter in New York

vis's Favorite Slaves.

There is no place in the South affording more facilities for the study of the colored man as he wrestles with the great problems of his destiny and shows the wondrous possibilities of his independent life of politics a faint and delorous echo, has miles, and in the heart of the famous deltacountry of the great river, it is the home existed between the aristocratic slave own-

Scores of colored men have farms, both large and small, which yield them substan-Miles was appointed lieutenant colonel of tial profits and even good money, as the his (Barlow's) New York regiment. A few | soil is so phenomenally rich in the several months later Governor Morgan made him | feet of its deposit that grain and all kinds of fruits grow exuberantly, if thrown at finds space for a likeness of the New York | it, while cotton, well and trul- styled king, Governor who gave him his opportunity. riots in growth and big yields. Acres of it May 12, 1864, he was made brigadier general attain such a height that on riding through the hand it will touch the plant below its top. Some weeds quite familiar to the Northern flora are here, as elsewhere, to close of the war. Miles was appointed show as unfailing indexes the almost fabuous richness of the delta soil on which these people live. The cockleburr, the careless weed, and even the crabgrass attain heights of from six to eight feet. These favorable conditions have invited the colored man's energy to quite successful farming, and about this there is no sentimental fancy, for the facts confront anyone who will take the pains to investigate. The State fair at Vicksburg the present season awarded the first premium on best raw served west of the Missouri river. In that | cotton to Mark Anderson, an old colored planter of this community. The premium itself was \$150, and a number of famous premium takers from among the white planters were competitors for the prize.

These people maintain quite successful schools, and it is rare to find a little boy or girl untrained in the rudiments of the common school studies and in the code of manners. They have several neatly-built churches, of which the Methodist and Baptist are chief, and support a well-edited local weekly newspaper, which the manager, Rev. H. T. Murphy, intends soon to issue as a daily. Twenty centuries have elapsed since Tacitus found and described our Anglo-Saxon ancestors as red-haired barbarians in the forests of Germany, yet all these centuries of civilization have not made some arrogant white men as good citizens as a number of the colored men of this community, who with their parentage have scare y had thirty-five years' experience with self-dependence, and have only been thus long emerged from the era when a barbarous law of the slaveholder prevented the enlightenment of the negro's

Mr. Montgomery has quite a comfortable home, with an unusually large private liber of books given him by his former master, Mr. Davis, subsequent to the war. His front room has the pictures of eminent colored men with whom he has been associated, and group pictures of prominent gatherings in which he has participated. Re was a close friend of the late Senator Bruce, who lived also in Bollyar county. He was one of the orators before an Afbecame the property of Jefferson Davis, Back in the darker eras of slavery in old Virginia his father was born, and grew up beside a little white boy, who was the petted son of a white planter who owned the black child. As children the two became wonderfully attached to each other, The white boy had all the advantages of learning; the black none. The white boy taught the black the alphabet, which he fixed in memory by making his letters in the sand, and then learned of his own accord to spell, and finally to read. But by to town. Without warning he was put into the slave pen and sold. He was later brought to Natchez, Miss., and there sold, as it happened, to Jefferson Davis. The anguish of life on dismal frontier plantations overcame him, and he ran away, to be captured and lodged in the Natchez fail. Mr Davis, on recovering the learn, his mind developing on the plantation a striking mechanical turn. keeping came next, and responsibilities unknown to the ordinary slave. He was percame well informed-a desire for knowledge which Mr. Montgomery has inherited large-

Subsequent to the war, and in the straits to which Mr. Davis had been reduced, he connected history of the campaigns which, sold the plantation on which these scenes out of its successful management his son made the means that has enabled him to be so well established here and be of such prominence in alding his race to better con-

ditions Mr. Montgomery is brimful of interesting reminiscences of Mr. Davis and his family that reflect some redeeming credit on the city, is the general agent for this part of version to his great studies, he says, Mr. Davis was an inveterate lover of the horse, and squandered much good money on those that suited his fancy. "He was gentle, kind and even humorous with his slaves, and always recognized talent and promoted it accordingly.

"He was a man of pensive thought, and impressed me often as a person of the most remarkable memory. He spoke slowly and deliberately, never repeating. He used the subject the auditors would present, showing intricate and surprising knowledge of the same. If there was any humor in the subject Mr. D is always saw it, and loved a hearty lat

Montgomery is an entertaining talker. He uses the best English, and that free from accent or bad grammar. He is also a student of history and anthropolgy, having a fine field for the latter study in ounds that mark the the numerous two hundred miles in this great thirty to forty in width. length, and sought by the hundreds of His counsel Northern white men who are flocking to the delta region to find and found homes, and over many miles of territory he carries his instruments as a surveyor.



Tube Works Wrought-iron Pipe for Gas, Steam and Water.

alvanized), Valves. Stop locks. Engine Trimming Steam Gauges, Pipe Tongs, Pipe Cutters, Vises, Screw Piates and Dies, Wrenches, Steam Traps, Pumps, Kitchen Sinks, How. Belting, Rabbit Metal. Solder, White and Colored Wiping Waste, and all other Supthes used in connection with Gas. Steam and Water Natural Gas Supplies a specialty. Steam-heating Apparatus for Puu-lic Buildings, Store-rooms, Mills, Shops, Factories, Laun-dries, Lumber Dry-Houses, etc. Cut and Thread to or-der any size Wrought-from Pine, from & Inch to 12 Pipe, from 16 Inch to 11

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